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came on very slowly, and fortunately only after he had instructed his sons in the processes that had made his work so celebrated. Those sons have had charge for a number of years of the construction of the instruments which have given such great satisfaction to all who have used them. To members of this committee of the Franklin Institute the father confided his system of education of his children, and to them he explained how thoroughly he had informed them of the minutiae of his operations that they might worthily carry on a business of which he was so proud. Mr. Zentmayer would never do any work slightly. What was to be done must be done well, his constant effort being to improve his methods as well as improve the construction of his instruments.

As a writer Mr. Zentmayer was not prolific, preferring to express his ideas verbally to his friends rather than to put them on paper for publication. We find, however, the following articles which were his work in the *Journal of the Franklin Institute* :

On a Mechanical Finger for Use in Mounting Diatoms under the Microscope, 1870, vol. 89, p. 334.

On an Erecting Prism for Use in the Microscope, 1872, vol. 93, p. 375 ; A Lecture on Lenses, 1876, vol. 101, pp. 336 and 421.

On Improvements in Microscopes, 1877, vol. 104, p. 49.

Also in the *Philadelphia Photographer*, 1867, vol. 4, p. 251, we find an article entitled "Refraction without Dispersion, and some Reflections," in which he takes a hand in the controversy about his photographic lens with marked ability.

DR. J. GIBBONS HUNT.

Among the intimate associates of Joseph Zentmayer in microscopy was Dr. J. Gibbons Hunt, who died at Lansdowne, Pa., April 29th, 1893, aged 67. Like Zentmayer, Dr. Hunt was not prolific in publication, although he contributed a number of short articles to the Cincinnati *Medical News* and some minor periodicals. As a manipulator of the microscope and preparer of objects he was unsurpassed, but he looked on this skill as only the means to an end—a knowledge of the objects themselves. Having made himself familiar with animal histology, he very early turned his attention to the anatomy of plants, of which he acquired an intimate knowl-

edge. He was one of the very first to apply to plants the methods of staining that were in use for animal tissues, having begun before 1850; and in 1853 he first commenced double staining vegetable tissues by methods afterwards published by Dr. Beatty, of Baltimore, whose articles were widely quoted in the journals of this country and Europe.

He was an earnest advocate of the binocular, and when Zentmayer made for him one of the first "Centennial" binocular microscopes, Mr. Wenham, the inventor of the binocular prism now in use, insisted on fitting the prism himself, and the tubes were sent to England for that purpose.

But it was as a teacher that Dr. Hunt exercised his greatest influence. A practicing physician for many years in Philadelphia, he still found time to give a great deal of attention to the students of medical colleges with which he was connected and the various societies of young people, who found him a delightful associate, and to whom it was his particular pleasure to show his microscopical treasures; to them his memory is very dear.

W. H. S.



At the last meeting a committee was appointed to secure notices of the lives of deceased members, some of whom during the past year have been prominent in the Society. Nothing has yet been furnished to the Secretary, who has applied for it several times.